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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

THE PEACE MOVEMENTS.—During the past week, the streets have been full of rumors. That there are movements on foot, apparently tending towards peace, we are no longer left in doubt; but whether they will be successful, is altogether another question. The citizens and soldiers were becoming very clamorous for the inauguration of negotiations for peace, and this apparent earnest attempt may have been resorted to to appease the ardent desire of, no doubt, a large majority of the people for a cessation of hostilities. If the attempt fails, the trial will be referred to in the future, should the people still be dissatisfied and restless.

The rumor of an armistice for sixty or ninety days has not been confirmed; and below we give all we have in relation to the other rumors, from a Washington correspondent of a New York paper:

"Mr. Blair has gone to the rebel capital with the full knowledge and consent of President Lincoln, and is clothed with all the authority requisite for opening negotiations with Jeff. Davis, with a view to restore peace to the country. There is no doubt about this, nor will the rebel authorities be the least incredulous of Mr. Blair's official character when he shows his credentials. It is also true that his instructions as to the terms to be offered to the Richmond Government are embraced in these three distinct propositions, each and all are final, viz:

1. *Amnesty to all*, without regard to age, sex, or position, and irrespective of what he or they may have done since the war began. This includes all the rebel civil and military officials, from Jeff. Davis down.

2. *The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.* Of course, some radical changes, both in the Union and Constitution, have been made by the party now in power, which will not be altered in the least. But the point is that the South is to be permitted to return to the Union with all the rights and privileges which it held before any of the States seceded.

3. *The total abolition of slavery.* From this point the President will not retract one iota. He does not insist upon the immediate abolition of slavery, but he does insist that such measures be taken by the Southern States as will secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time. This is a *sine qua non* of the restoration of peace. Such are the chief features of the propositions which Mr. Blair is authorized to lay before the Confederate authorities."

Of F. P. Blair's second visit we know nothing more, only that a telegram from Richmond, of the 27th, says that it is generally supposed that Blair has proposed terms of peace upon the basis of a re-union of the States upon such terms as the Confederate States might submit to.

There also seems to remain no doubt that Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell, of Alabama, have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington, to confer with the authorities of the United States Government on the question of peace.

We sincerely hope that some good may result from these movements; but we have our fears that the commissioners will not agree upon terms. It is currently reported, however, that the outside pressure upon Lincoln is very great, and, perhaps, under the force of a pressure on both sides, the hopes of the people for a settlement of our difficulties may be realized. A few days may shed more light on the subject.

THE RUMORED ARMISTICE.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, says:

"The city was full of rumors yesterday morning, to the effect that an armistice of ninety days had been agreed upon between the Confederacy and United States; and some went so far as to state that white flags were flying from the hostile lines below Richmond. These stories were the offspring of idle fancies. So far from there being an armistice between the belligerents, there was more of active war yesterday on the lines below here than there has been since last November. Our rams and small wooden boats started down the river, at an early hour, with the design, it is supposed, of damaging the Yankee pontoon bridges near Deep Bottom, their shipping, and, if fortune favored, their store-houses at Bermuda Hundred and City Point."

It will be seen by the perusal of an article under the caption of "Freedom of Speech put down by the Bayonet," that a public meeting of the once free people of Georgia, has been suppressed by military authority.

COLD WEATHER.—During the past week we have experienced unusually cold weather, ice having formed on the mill ponds about four inches thick. A number of ice houses in this place have been filled with beautiful ice.

FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER WITH THANKSGIVING.—In accordance with a joint resolution of the Confederate Congress, inviting President Davis to appoint a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanksgiving, to Almighty God, the President has issued his proclamation, appointing Friday, the 10th day of March next, for that purpose, and earnestly invites all soldiers and citizens to observe the same in a spirit of reverence, penitence and prayer.

Leather for Soldiers' Families.

We have been authorized by E. A. Vogler, County Commissioner of this County, to state, for the benefit of those indigent families of Soldiers immediately interested, that he has entered into an arrangement with the proprietors of the Tan Yard at this place, by which a certain quantity of leather will be distributed by him among the indigent soldiers' families at schedule prices.—As the supply is but limited and in order to prevent imposition, and that those who need it most may be first supplied, he will, within a few days, furnish his District Agents with printed tickets somewhat similar to his cotton, provision and salt tickets, which, upon application, will be furnished by the Agent to such soldiers' families as he thinks are most needy and least able to buy at current prices.

None will be supplied at schedule rates without they bring a printed ticket, setting forth their requirements, whether soles, half-soles, uppers, or large or small shoe patterns.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Bedstead for sale. Dog lost. Land for sale. Broke jail. Negroes to hire.

It was Mr. Orr of Mississippi, and not of South Carolina, that made the "personal explanation" in Congress in regard to the Sentinel's article on "treason," &c. The remarks coming from Mississippi instead of South Carolina, are none the less significant.

FIRE AT WILMINGTON.—A fire occurred at Wilmington on the 28th, in a lot of cotton, destroying 435 bales. Two car loads of cotton were burned the same morning on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, four miles from the city. No change in the land or naval forces of the enemy below.

DEATH OF A. M. GORMAN, ESQ.—This gentleman, well known throughout the State as editor of the *Spirit of the Age*, for many years past, and, more recently, one of the editors of the *Confederate*, died, at his residence, in Raleigh, on the 24th ult. His disease was erysipelas, and he was ill but a few days. He was buried with Masonic honors.

News of the Week.

AUGUSTA.—Gen. D. H. Hill has issued a circular, requesting all non-combatants to leave Augusta immediately.

The Provost Marshal is ordered to close all places of business and amusement and see that all men under the age of fifty, not physically disabled, take their places in the ranks.

All cotton has been ordered to be removed out of reach of the enemy, or it will be burnt.

Gov. Brown has convened the Legislature of Georgia to assemble on the 15th of February next, to complete Legislation left unfinished on the approach of the enemy.

Gen. Hood has been relieved from the command of the army of Tennessee, at his own request, and in his farewell address says, that he alone is responsible for the conception of the late campaign in Tennessee.

Gen. Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War.

Wm. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, N. C., will be appointed Commissary General, vice Northrop resigned.

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.—The latest from Gen. Sherman is that he is moving in South Carolina, with three columns—the main column towards Charleston, and the other two by separate roads, towards Branchville. Heavy rains have impeded his progress.

EXPLOSION.—The locomotive "Rowan," attached to a freight train on the N. C. railroad, exploded yesterday, about two and a half miles beyond Lexington, killing James Martin, engineer, and two negro firemen.

MOBILE THREATENED.—The report that a large number of Federal transports had passed down the Mississippi, and that an expedition of fifteen thousand strong was fitting out in New Orleans, to be landed at Pascagoula, excites some little apprehension in Mobile. The *Tribune* of Sunday says: Mobile, of course, is their expected destination.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—Messrs Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, Commissioners, are in the city, and will be passed by flag of truce through Gen. Bushrod Johnson's lines tomorrow. Their mission excites much comment in all circles.

JACKSON, Jan. 28.—Twenty three houses and six hundred bales of Commissary, Quartermaster and other stores were burned at Summit this morning. Fire accidental.

NORTH GEORGIA.—An Augusta paper says: The situation of affairs in North Georgia, according to all accounts, is truly lamentable. Murder and robbery appear to be the order of the day. There is no security—no safety for life or property. The country is infested by a band of plunderers whose will is law, and who take from the inhabitants everything they desire. Murder is frequently committed. The bands consist chiefly of deserters and have thus far defied all attempts to capture or disperse them.

FROM RICHMOND.

We have received Richmond papers to Friday but they contain but little news. The *Dispatch* says:

An official report, giving an account of the operations of our rams in James river last Tuesday, was received at the Navy Department on Wednesday night, but was sent to the President, by whom it has not been made public.—The facts stated therein are, however, pretty generally known. The object of the expedition was to break the enemy's pontoons, and, if possible, to destroy their stores at City Point. In Trent's reach—a stretch in the river just below Howlett's—two lines of obstructions were found, and it was discovered that the channel of the river was much changed by the late freshet. The Drewry grounded within point blank range of one of the enemy's batteries, and a tremendous fire was immediately concentrated upon her. It being found impossible to get her off, she was abandoned by her crew, and blew up in ten minutes after, having received a 100 pound shot in her magazine.—The Virginia also ran aground, and was subjected to a heavy fire. The Fredericksburg passed the obstructions, but put back on it being seen that the rest of the fleet could not follow her. On the high tide the Virginia was got afloat, and the fleet returned to its anchorage off Graveyard bend. Besides the Drewry, the Virginia alone received any injury. The casing near one of her port holes was somewhat stove in. Our casualties were five killed and fourteen wounded.

It was reported yesterday that the President had appointed General R. E. Lee General-in-Chief of the Armies of the Confederate States, and had assigned Gen Joseph E. Johnson to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The general expectation had been that General Johnson would be assigned to our forces now confronting Sherman in South Carolina.

General Custis Lee has been made a major-general and assigned to the command of a division on the north side of the James.

The President has vetoed the bill recently passed by Congress authorizing newspapers to be sent by mail to soldiers free of charge.—His objections are, that the bill is in violation of the Constitution and of the tax laws.

GOLD.—The Richmond papers inform us that for some days after the fall of Fort Fisher the brokers put up the price of gold. It advanced rapidly and materially. But soon the public came to understand that instead of advancing the price should have gone down, for the large demand for it as a means of running the blockade was at an end. And it did go down; in two days it fell from 76 for 1, to 47 for 1, and with a downward tendency.

It is stated by the Dispatch that from $20,000 to $100,000 in gold were required every week to run the blockade.

Northern News.

From Northern dates of the 23d January, we glean the following items:

Five blockade runners ran into New Inlet, not knowing that Fort Fisher had fallen, and were captured.

The Toronto *Leader* says the British government had ordered thirty gunboats, carrying 3,500 trained men, to be sent out from England to the Lakes.

Wilson has been re-elected Senator from Massachusetts

A letter received in Richmond from Philadelphia, says Blair has full authority from Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington to peace commissioners from Mr. Davis.

The *National Intelligencer's* announcement of Blair's second visit to Richmond says: We have good reason (not to say authority) for stating that Blair goes to Richmond upon no hollow, heartless mission, but upon one of substance, leaving the people to hope that an opportunity for the highest reason be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

The *Herald* says Seward has most friendly relations with the managers of the *Intelligencer*

A bill has been introduced into the Federal Congress which proposes to deal with each seceded State separately on its own merits, without establishing a system of re-admission applicable to all.

The Detroit *Free Press* estimates that fifty vessels with their cargoes, worth a million of dollars, were destroyed in the recent gales on Lake Erie.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of much importance in open session in this body.

On the 29th, the Senate again passed the bill authorizing the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, notwithstanding the President's objection, by a vote of yeas 16, nays 4.

The House rejected, in secret session, after debate, the proposition to amend Senate bill for the employment of free negroes to work on fortifications, etc., by a proviso that said slaves should not be armed or used as soldiers. The bill was then further considered, amended and passed.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

The House passed an exemption bill, which provides radical changes in the present exemption law. It repeals absolutely the fifteen negro law, provides that no mail contractor under 45 years of age shall be exempt, and limits the power of detail hitherto vested in the hands of the President and Secretary of War. We have no reason to believe the bill, in its present form, will pass the Senate. The sense of the Senate as recently incidentally expressed in debate, is in favor of leaving untouched the exemption law now in force.

Richmond Sentinel.

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS OF THE SALEM WAY-SIDE HOSPITAL.

LADIES:—You have my heartfelt gratitude for the kindness shown me while in Salem.

May each soldier, as he escapes being *fleeced* by a merciless hotel-keeper, and partakes of your noble hospitality, feel that though among strangers he is gratefully remembered, and find in the thought a new incentive to nerve his arm and strengthen his will to strike the final blow for Southern liberty and independence.

Respectfully,
C. L. COFFIN.

Dec. 9, 1864.

THE ADMISSION OF LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Picayune is advised from Washington, that at last a bill has been framed upon the subject of a reconstruction of the Southern States, which will meet the approval of a majority of the members of Congress, and will therefore be certain to pass. Louisiana, it is added, will be the first State admitted under the new order, and the delegation sent to Washington will at once be admitted to seats.

The Federal Congress.—The N. Y. *Herald* gives the annexed figures as the political status of the Federal Congress:

In the Senate the Republicans have 39 members and the Democrats 12—Republican majority 27. In the House the Republicans have 102 members, and the Democrats 81—Republican majority 21; Republican majority on joint ballot 48.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—The Legislature is dragging on at a slow pace. Nothing of any great importance has yet been done, and, I fear, will not be done.

There has been considerable discussion in the Senate this week.

On Monday, the resolutions on the subject of arming the slaves were taken up in that branch of the Legislature, and elicited considerable debate. Mr. Dick bore off the palm for eloquence, as he always does. Mr. Odom, of Northampton, also made a good speech.—Both against the policy of arming the slaves. Several other Senators spoke on the same side. Mr. Hall, of New Hanover, spoke in favor of it. He is a gentleman of ability, an able debater, and, I believe, an honest man. He declared that nothing else, in his opinion, could save the Confederacy; and I admire him for his candor and frankness.

On yesterday and to-day, the important resolutions first offered in the House, by Mr. Phillips, of Orange, were discussed in the Senate, by Messrs. Dick, Pitchford, Warren and others. During this discussion, Mr. Pitchford, of Warren, who represents one of the worst fire-eating constituencies in the State, and who is himself one of the most ultra men of his party, declared that we were "whipt." In reply, Mr. Warren said that he had been among those who had opposed secession as long as he could, but that since his State had been forced into it, he had been true to her, while the original secessionists were, like the gentleman from Warren, crying out that we were "whipt."

But little has been done of any consequence in the House this week. In the discussions that have taken place, Mr Caldwell has most distinguished himself.

We have sent four commissioners to Richmond, to consult with the authorities there on the condition of the country. They are Messrs. Hall and Pool of the Senate, and Messrs. Person and Carter of the House. This measure had its origin in secret session; but the fact that commissioners were appointed and have gone, is public here, and therefore I mention it.

We have but little news from the seat of war. Gov. Vance has disbanded the Home Guards again, and sent them home. Various rumors are afloat here to the effect that negotiations have at length been opened between the governments at Richmond and Washington. That there is more or less truth in the rumors, I have no doubt. Indeed, I have seen letters from members of Congress confirming them to some extent. The basis of these negotiations is believed to be reconstruction, or, rather, restoration, under the Constitution as it is; but the States being required to emancipate their slaves gradually—say in fifty years—by amending their own Constitutions. The opinion of the ablest men here is that the end is rapidly approaching. At furthest this struggle cannot last much longer, in my opinion. Many of the leading original secessionists are more anxious now for peace than the conservatives. Some of them are for immediate State action.—Among this number is said to be Judge Saunders.

Yours truly, H.

For the Press.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the American war began, every agent, means and expedient known to the genius of men, have been brought into use, to reduce fortifications and barricades. One of the most curious agents is the liquid or Greek fire. And as some may not know when, and where, and by whom this element of destruction to the human race was invented and used with success, I will here append this information, as found in a legend of antiquity:

During the reign of Constantine III, which was about twelve hundred years ago, the Saracens besieged Constantinople for five months, but were obliged to retire. They returned for seven years in succession, but were defeated, every time, by Collinicus, who invented an inextinguishable fire, by which he destroyed their ships. The Greek or liquid fire was made principally of naptha, or liquid bitumen, mixed with some sulphur and pitch extracted from green firs. It is said that water, instead of extinguishing, quickened this powerful agent of destruction. It could be damped only by sand, wine or vinegar. It was a period of four hundred years before the secret of its composition was obtained from the Greeks. The Mahometans at length discovered and stole it. It continued to be used in war down to the middle of the fourteenth century, when gunpowder was introduced. Since that time it has not, as I recollect, been successfully used, or even used at all, until the breaking out of the American revolution in 1861.

AQUILLA.

FROM SAVANNAH.—The Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel says a large number of refugees have arrived from Savannah, from whom it learns that Sherman has taken no slaves from their masters. Those who wish to leave do so. Those who wish to remain do so. Those who leave are taken in hand at once by the military authorities and put to hard work.

Gen. Sherman continues his moderate treatment towards the inhabitants. He has told prominent citizens of Savannah that he does not wish to march his army into any part of Georgia again, and that he will not do so unless compelled by circumstances. He says that he regrets that he was compelled to march through Georgia; that when Atlanta was captured it was not his intention to go further. He is said to regret advancing into South Carolina, as he fears that he will be unable to control his troops.

A number of citizens have taken the oath of allegiance which is only *required* of those going into business.

But few people have, as yet, arrived from the North. Quite a number of the residents have left for New York.

The City of Richmond has five Banks, four Railroad Depots, three large Hotels, fifteen Churches, eleven Masonic Lodges, nine Odd Fellow Lodges, and fourteen newspapers and periodicals, with a prospect of the fifteenth.

There are now more than one hundred officers in our army in active service with but one leg apiece.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Monday, 23d, a number of unimportant bills were passed, and the resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services were taken up and discussed by

Mr. Dick, who argued against the policy of using slaves in the army, declaring they were not needed as cooks, would be worse than useless as teamsters, and by their absence from the cornfield would deprive us of provisions enough to feed an army of an hundred thousand men for twelve months. Nor did he favor emancipation to please England and France.—To allow the government to interfere in any way with slavery in the States would be to adopt the Lincoln abolition doctrine and be to confess before the world the South was not justified in secession. In concluding he would say that as Cato always closed his harangues by crying *Delenda est Carthago*, so he would bring his remarks to a close by declaring that we must have peace.

Mr. Odom offered an amendment to the resolutions, declaring that when the proposition to arm slaves was first brought forward he had thought public opinion would at once have frowned it down. North Carolina ought to protest against it, as unwise, inexpedient, wild and wrong, as one that if done would leave the country to starve. Mr. Odom then proceeded to discuss the resolutions *seriatim*, arguing in favor of their adoption, declaring that the government could no more pay for 100,000 slaves to go to the army than Satan could have given the kingdom and wealth of the world to the Lord, and begging Senators not to abolitionize themselves, but to remain true to slavery—the normal condition of the negro—and to go down—if must be—with all lost save honor.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Benbury offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, calling upon the Governor to institute immediate and searching inquiry into all the circumstances of alleged harsh and cruel treatment of a Dr. H. P. Ritter, and to demand of the Confederate Government the immediate arrest and trial of its officers voluntarily concerned therein. The resolutions were accompanied by a statement of Dr. R., setting forth that Dr. Ritter being on the 5th of December, 1864, in Weldon, and going to procure passports to the office of Provost Marshal, was by that officer immediately arrested, turned over to Col. Gailliard, and, after being detained by him two days, in the guard house, sent him to Richmond under guard. Arriving there, he was immured in Castle Thunder and treated with great harshness, being refused permission to purchase wholesome and sufficient food, &c. On the 12th he was declared by an examining commission, arrested on insufficient grounds, but re-committed to jail till the evening of the 14th. On arriving at Weldon, after his release, he found one of his servants, arrested with him, in a dying condition, from exposure and neglect, and discovered that the locks on his baggage had been forced, and his trunks rifled. The only cause assigned for his arrest was an anonymous letter, signed "Captain in the Confederate service, Lee's army," charging H. P. Ritter with being a yankee spy, and declaring that he had received $10,000 to go to Salisbury and inspect the fortifications there, and note what force was on the roads. A postscript to the letter says, "My hand is disguised, so if my letter should be lost no one can find out who wrote it," and is signed "Captain in Hoke's division, on furlow."

The Senate resolution to send supplies to Wilmington, was passed.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, bills and resolutions were introduced by Mr. Leitch, to allow citizens to consolidate their lands. Mr. Bryson, "That the committee on propositions and grievances be instructed to enquire into the practicability of the supplying families of soldiers in the field, or families of those killed, and indigent families in the State with Cotton yarn or some material for the manufacturing of clothing, at cheaper rates than the present high marketable prices." Mr. Ellis, proposing a committee of enquiry as to how many railroad companies have forfeited or violated their charters and in what way. Mr. Ellis, to prevent the collection of debts in specie. Mr. Wright, to amend section 119, Chapter 34, Revised Code.

The unfinished business of yesterday—resolutions protesting against emancipation for public service—being before the Senate,

Mr. Ellis said he had at all times been the friend and supporter of the administration, was so now and would ever be, but as such friend he was unalterably opposed to placing arms in the hands of slaves. So far from putting negroes in the army he would have every one there now kicked out and sent where they could produce something for the support of the country. In his opinion such a measure as using the negro as a soldier would be giving up the whole question of slavery. So far from doing this he would make slavery cause Grant's army to ground its arms, Sherman to halt in his career, bring down the Lincoln government, and swell our ranks by accessions from Europe, and this could be done by giving each present or future soldier in our armies a bounty of one negro fellow. At the conclusion of Mr. Ellis' remarks,

Mr. Hall addressed the Senate, arguing strenuously in favor of the employment of the negro in the military service, and dwelling in particular on the benefits which would arise from the formation of an engineer corps out of this material. Ten per cent. too of the places now occupied by able-bodied detailed men could be filled by slaves, he believes, and as to their employment as soldiers lessening the productiveness of the country he would say that 25 per cent. of the negroes never make a bushel of grain or a pound of meat. The speaker then combatted the assertion that the army would throw down their arms if associated with negroes and closed by declaring the time had come to make use of the slaves—that the salvation of the country depended on its being done.

Mr. Wiggins had always endeavored to support the Government in every way and regretted now that he should have to oppose the President's idea of purchasing 40,000 slaves as soldiers and stimulating them to good behavior by a promise of emancipation. It was unconstitutional, unnecessary, and he protested against it.

Mr. Patton said conscription was nothing but the impressment of the service of white men, and, *a fortiori*, if this could be done, he believed the Government had the right to impress the negroes without the consent of the States.

ADVERTISING RATES.

THREE DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about 25 cents a line.

Pending a further consideration, the Senate adjourned.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Little presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond praying the enactment of a law making land trespass a misdemeanor. Mr. Love, a resolution of inquiry as to whether the Judgeship of the 8th District be not vacant, he (Judge Reade) not residing in said district.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State showing the number of Magistrates in 88 counties who have qualified and whose resignations have not been accepted, amounting, in the aggregate, to 4036, or about 45 to a county. Wake has 120, the highest number, Chowan 8, the least.

On motion of Mr. Grissom a bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules, passed, the vote being upon its third reading yeas 57, nays 32.

At 3 p. m., the two Houses met in joint secret session in the Commons Hall. At 6 o'clock the Senate retired to its Chamber and went immediately into secret session, continuing thus till after 7 o'clock.—*Fay. Observer.*

On Wednesday the Senate, immediately on meeting, went into secret session.

Coming out of secret session the Senate took up the resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public service which, after being variously amended, passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House,—

Mr. Fowle presented a bill to exempt the municipal authorities of Raleigh from Home Guard duty, and moved the rules be suspended to permit its passage. Not agreed to. Yeas, 32, nays, 48.

A message having been received from the Senate requiring consideration in secret session the House went therein at 11, a. m.

At the conclusion of the secret session, Mr. Ashworth introduced resolutions stating the committal of certain outrages on the people of Randolph County, acting under alleged orders from his Excellency Governor Vance, and appointing a special committee of five to investigate said matter with power to send for persons and papers.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of State to employ a Clerk passed its third reading, yeas 7, nays 46, having been on motion of Mr. Amis, amended so as to strike out the provision requiring the clerk to be not within the conscript age.

On Thursday, in the Senate, resolutions in reference to impressments by the Confederate Government, were discussed to the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Carter's peace resolutions, the special order for the day, were postponed till Tuesday next at 12, m.

On the 6th ballot, Mr. Thomas H. Davis was elected Engrossing Clerk, in place of Neill McKay, Esq., by a vote of 50 out of 137.

Very little was done in either House on Thursday. In the Senate, the following impressment resolutions were passed by a vote of 36 to 3.

"*Resolutions upon the subject of impressments by the Confederate Government.*

WHEREAS, it is a plain principal of justice that all the expenses caused by the present war should be borne by the various citizens in due proportion to their property; and whereas the prices occasioned by the depreciation of the currency are fairly to be reckoned amongst such expenses; whereas, further, it is equally unjust and unconstitutional for the Confederate Government to appropriate the property of private citizens without just compensation to the owners: Therefore

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in the name of the good people of North Carolina, doth solemnly protest against the system now in force throughout this State by which the Confederate government claims and exercises the power of pressing private property at certain nominal rates, arbitrarily established, and known as schedule prices.

Resolved, That his Excellency Gov. Vance be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to his Excellency the President of the Confederate States; and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before that honorable body.

In the House several bills and resolutions in reference to impressments, passed their third reading.

In the Senate on Saturday last, says the *Conservative*, a substitute for the resolutions originally introduced by Mr. Odom, protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services were adopted,—yeas 39, nays 3.

The resolutions, as passed, are as follows:

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina protests against the arming of the slaves by the Confederate Government in any emergency that can possibly arise—but gives its consent to their being taken and used as laborers in the public service, upon just compensation being made.

Resolved, That North Carolina denies the Constitutional power of the Confederate government to impress slaves for the purpose of arming them, or preparing them to be armed in any contingency without the consent of the States being first freely given—and then, only according to State laws.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Governor Z. B. Vance, be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Pritchford rising to a personal explanation, said he had not declared, as was the undestanding of his remarks that *we*—meaning thereby the Confederate States—"were whipped," but that we were just now whipped as we had been at Donelson, at Vicksburg, Fort Fisher, &c., that is had been defeated in military engagements. He was far from saying or believing that we were subjugated.

A bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty, except in certain specified great emergencies, passed its second reading—yeas 21, nays 13, and the Senate adjourned to Monday, at 11, a. m.

In the House the session was chiefly occupied in the nomination of persons for appointment of magistrates.

In the Senate, on Monday, the committee on Propositions and Grievances reported in favor of resolutions to investigate the case of Dr. Ritter. A motion to put the resolutions upon their several readings was withdrawn on account of the absence of the Senator from Bertie, who, it was stated, desired to be heard on the matter.

The Senate then concurred in the nomination of Magistrates from the House, and made several additional nominations.

The resolutions to give bounties of negroes and lands to soldiers were discussed and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House nothing of importance was done.

CALENDAR FOR 1865

1865.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	1865.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY.							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
FEB.				1	2	3	4	AUGUST.			1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28						27	28	29	30	31		
MARCH				1	2	3	4	SEPT'R.						1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APRIL							1	OCT'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30														
MAY.		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV'R.				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE.					1	2	3	DEC'R.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

The People's Press.

FROM WILMINGTON.

The following items are from the Journal of the 23rd:

It is understood that the Yankees have sent off all the Confederate prisoners they captured at Fort Fisher.

YANKEE DESERTERS.

We understand that two Yankee deserters who came into our lines on Saturday night, report that the enemy had re-embarked with the exception of a thousand men, constituting a garrison left in Fort Fisher.

This may be so; it is at least probable, since the main object of the enemy is already attained by the closing up of our main port. But we ought not to forget that now while everything seems to favor the enemy, desertions from them to us ought to be regarded with much suspicion, and the tales of deserters received with a great deal of caution. One of two things would suggest itself. Either these men have been guilty of some crime, or they mean to deceive us. They may not, but it would look like as though they did. We at least ought to be on our guard.

It will probably be the policy of the enemy to appear to conciliate. They may think that the Legislature of North Carolina is in session and may be open to their blandishments.—Their policy in Savannah appears to differ very much from that pursued by them in Northern Georgia. We have no fears for the loyalty of our State.

We understand that official information has been received that the explosion heard on Friday night last was in the direction of Battery Lamb, some distance below Fort Anderson, and within the enemy's lines.

The Yankees appear to have left their base in front of Maj. Gen. Hoke's forces on yesterday and concentrated at Fort Fisher. Their fleet has also disappeared. They of course hold Fisher. Whether they have re-embarked their main body, we are unable to say. They occupy Smithville, it having been evacuated by our forces.

There was considerable skirmishing around Fort Anderson Saturday evening and Sunday morning. It is supposed the enemy are anxious to silence Anderson, in order to open the way up the river for their gunboats. In this attempt we hope and believe they will meet with sad disappointment. All quiet below last evening at 6 o'clock.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.

The following detailed account of the fall of Fort Fisher is from the Confederate:

We have received the following account from the lips of a gentleman, who we are sure, is as accurately informed concerning the late engagement between our forces and the enemy, at Fort Fisher, as any one.

The movement of the enemy was sudden, as we all know. After the previous failure, it was not anticipated that so quick a repetition of the effort would be made. Gen. Hoke had been withdrawn towards Wilmington, or above it. On Saturday, a Mr. McMillan—as our informant heard—discovered from near Topsail Sound, the approach of the enemy, and sought to communicate by telegraph to Gen. Bragg the fact, but the operator was not in a condition to send the dispatch, and it became necessary to transmit the news by a messenger. In two hours after the intelligence was received, Gen. Hoke was on march to confront the enemy at his point of landing. On Friday, the enemy landed under cover of his fleet near Battery Gatlin, about five miles from Fort Fisher. While he was landing, Gen Hoke appeared, and drew up in line parallel, to watch his movements, and intercept them when possible to do so. It was not possible to prevent the landing, owing to the situation of the point chosen. The enemy landed on the banks just above the neck of the Sound, thus interposing a small surface of water between them and an attacking force, or compelling such force to circle around the lower extreme of the Sound; either of which movements would have to be done under the fire of the whole fleet.

When Gen. Hoke found this to be the situation, he established a line facing the sea, and threw out what cavalry he required, (if he had it) on his right flank, towards Battery Anderson, which was down the beach, towards Fort Fisher—about four miles. The intervening country here is broken; and the low places are grown up with thick bushes, and are marshy.

The purpose of this cavalry was to observe the movements, and give the signal of the first advance of the enemy towards establishing a line across the neck of land to the river, it being the order and purpose of Gen. Bragg to have Gen. Hoke attack him as soon as he advanced. In this condition matters rested until Friday night. During the night, the enemy, passing between the cavalry, and threading their way through the thick marshy undergrowth, made their way to the river, and on Saturday morning, Gen. Hoke found an intrenched line on his right flank, extending across the peninsula, from the sea to, or near to the river. He succeeded, however, in maintaining his base at Sugar Loaf, immediately changed his line, and informed Gen. Bragg of the status. Then Gen. Bragg gave the order to charge the enemy in their works. In the meantime, Gen. Hoke had made a close reconnoissance, under the fire of the enemy, and discovered the strength of their force and position. On receiving the order to charge he communicated the result of his observations, and asked Gen. Bragg to reconnoitre [illegible], which he did; [illegible] these officers concurred that it was not proper to assault the lines. It was then determined to reinforce the Fort; and steps were taken which, but for a natural, but as far as we can see, unblamable miscarriage, ought to have succeeded, failed to a great extent. By this time, the enemy, four thousand strong, were secure behind their works; and the fleet proceeded to bombard Fort Fisher, which was done uninterruptedly until Sunday, about six, p m.

On Sunday, the column of assault, numbering about four thousand, moved from the enemy's lines, and as they advanced, they were plainly visible from Fort Fisher. But her beleaguered garrison was kept close confined within the bomb proofs, by the concentrated and continued fire of seven hundred guns, pouring torrents of shell and missiles on every spot. On the land side of Fort Fisher, we had seventeen guns—sufficient, could they have been used, to make it impossible that any force could have advanced under their fire. But, as the line of assailants got nearer to the Fort, the whole fleet concentrated the fire, in ricochet shot, on the land side, and speedily dismounted every gun; and this unintermittent "*feu d'enfer*"—or in plain English—*hell fire*—was kept up until the enemy's line was in sixty yards of the works. Then it ceased, and with a rush and yell the charge was made.—Capt. Braddy, it is stated, commanded the company guarding the sally port. On him the hope of the garrison hung, to keep the assailants out until the men and officers, who had been packed in the bomb proofs for fifty-six hours, could get out and make ready. Instead of making defence, this officer and his command, it is said, surrendered and the enemy entered the open gate. Our men were benumbed and exhausted, and the thing was the work of a moment. They were obliged to fall back in order to rally. Col. Lamb, with that cool precision which distinguishes him as an officer of great merit, brought his men into line near Headquarters, Gen. Whiting being present, encouraging and cheering on the troops, and creating enthusiasm by his ardent and wholesould heroism. Under these inspiring influences, our men were brought to the charge.—The numbers were against them in the proportion of four thousand aided by two thousand marines, to two thousand, but they forced the enemy back to the mound, and a hand to hand fight of unmitigated desperation and fury ensued, continuing from seven to about ten o'clock, when bravery, endurance and devotion failed to overcome numbers. Our men were overpowered, and the work of assault was accomplished. But not until the enemy had paid dearly for his prize. He had not lost a man until he entered the fort. He lost two thousand out of the six thousand that entered its precincts—we five hundred. Of the courage of our officers and men on this occasion, future tongues will speak.

Foremost in the little band of noble heroes, Whiting was everywhere where peril was most besetting. His voice cheered—his spirit animated—his arm struck down the foeman's flag. He put his life in the hollow of his hand, and held it out a free offering to his country.—And he did this so gloriously, that whoever thinks of him in connection with this furious struggle, will yield to the gratification of being absorbed in contemplation of splendid courage and will forget all else.

We are glad to learn that he is but slightly wounded, though in several places; and we mourn the fact, that that faithful and true officer, Col. Lamb, is so seriously injured. That he may be spared and blessed with a speedy recovery, ought to be the prayer of all our people. If there be any fault in this matter, we leave others to find it. However great our loss and sad our disappointment, we feel only like re-echoing the just sentiment of the *Conservative*—"all honor to the noble defenders of Fort Fisher, if they did not overcome a frightful odds, which mortals could not do."

LATE NORTHERN ACCOUNTS.

FORT FISHER.

The number of guns captured in the fort and the adjacent works, including the batteries on Zeke's Island and the Mound, is 72. They were all in good condition, none of them being spiked, though 14 of the 17 on the north front were dismounted. The variety of the guns is remarkable, embracing all the most famed varieties of English manufacture, including a 100 pounder Armstrong gun, mounted on a solid mahogany carriage.

When it is remembered that the assault was commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the full possession of the fort was not obtained until after 9 o'clock in the evening, a period of six hours, some idea of the fierceness of the hand-to-hand encounter may be imagined. They fought as men never before fought.

The rebels having been driven from one mound to another, finally surrendered, at half past 9 o'clock, which was the time of the first cheer we heard from the gallant victors.

EXPLOSION OF THE FORT'S MAGAZINE.

Whilst we were looking at Fort Fisher under the Federal flag and rejoicing over its downfall, a tremendous explosion took place in its very centre, sounding louder than the boom of a 15 inch gun. A volume of smoke and sand rose 50 feet in the air, enveloping and hiding from view the whole of this immense work for four or five minutes. It was apparent that the magazine had exploded, and that it must have been accompanied with great loss of life. We soon after learned that the destruction of life was not less than 200. It was occasioned by the carelessness of some of the colored troops, in carrying candles into the Magazine. A large quantity of corn meal had been found stored in a magazine, which the colored soldiors had freely used for their breakfasts, not knowing that it also contained a ton or more of powder underneath the meal. The exact manner in which the fire was communicated cannot, of course, be known, but it is presumed that there was some loose powder on the floor, into which a spark fell. It was a terrible event, so soon following our great victory. It was undoubtedly the result of carelessness, or rather the lack of knowledge of the presence of powder.

The loss by the explosion I learn is about two hundred, besides quite a number wounded. The magazine that exploded was in the very centre of the parade, and it has scooped out the earth to a great depth for fifty feet around, and added to the desolation that reigns in this vast monument of engineering ability.

Notwithstanding the fort had been strengthened and reinforced to treble the garrison it had when Gen. Butler decided that it could not be taken, it is now in our possession, with 74 cannon, 2000 living prisoners, 700 dead, and that our gunboats have to-day sailed up the Cape Fear river, driving before them the pirates Chicamauga and Tallahassee, effectually closing it to rebel blockade running, and stopping the only channel the rebels had left open for importation of munitions of war and the export of cotton to pay for them.

"Our immense fleet kept on this coast is now no longer required, and can be sent elsewhere to aid in subduing the rebellion.

GUNBOATS IN CAPE FEAR.

This (Monday) morning five double-ender gunboats were sent into the Cape Fear. Their first object will be to establish a base on the river for the landing of supplies for the army and garrison. A small pier is already there, and an extensive wharf will immediately be built.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH PUT DOWN BY THE BAYONET IN GEORGIA.

We learn, from the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, that the people of Jackson County, Georgia, lately gave notice of a meeting for the purpose of instructing the representative of the county to vote for a State Convention, in case Gov. Brown should convene the Legislature in February; and that Gen. Jesse A. Glenn, who holds the commission of a Brigadier under the Confederate Government, hearing a rumor that the meeting was to be held, determined to suppress it, and, for that purpose, carried a detachment of men to Jackson on that day. The citizens, fearing a disturbance, did not hold a meeting.

The Chronicle & Sentinel of the 22d January, contains a letter from Gen. Glenn himself, in which he admits the charge made against him, and glories in it. He says: "If *I* have *my* way, there should not be a meeting in any county in the State." We give the letter below, as introduced to its readers by the Chronicle & Sentinel.—*Standard.*

An Extraordinary Letter!—The object and Purposes of some Administration Officials in Georgia!—Free Speech to be Suppressed!—Free Discussion to be Stopped!—Letter from Gen. Glenn on Dispersing Meetings of Citizens.

HEADQUARTERS GLENN'S CAVALRY,
ATHENS, GA., JAN. 18, 1865.

Editor Chronicle & Sentinel:

In regards to the editorials in the Southern Banner and Athens Watchman, which if you publish you will please publish this from me.

That there is an important movement set on foot at present in Georgia, there can be no doubt. Those who are in favor of a Convention must know that it will result in Georgia withdrawing from the Confederacy, if not a reconstruction of the old Union.

I have recently traveled over a considerable portion of the State and have heard the people talk. I am satisfied what they will do if permitted.

If a convention be called in Georgia under the present move, she will be sure to withdraw from the Confederacy. I am satisfied this is the object of the present movement.

What good will it do to have a Convention? Do you want it to declare that we will fight on in this struggle for national life? That has been fully resolved upon. Let the people take their guns and go to the front. Do you want a Convention to give the people a chance to express their views on the state of the country generally? That is well known. Do you want a Convention to instruct Gov. Brown? If so, he will be insulted.

Do you want a Convention to know what of your civil liberty you will yield up to the military? That you know at present.

Do you want a Convention to know whether or not negroes should be put in the army? If we don't put them in, the Yankees will.

Do you want a Convention to know whether or not we will submit to a further suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus?* It will not be suspended against those who justly merit its application.

What do you want a Convention for? The palpable reason is to adopt means of reconstruction.

It will be seen that I am right in this view. In meetings which may be held to bring about this Convention they may resolve what they please, or say what they choose, and make fair promises as to intentions; but if reconstruction be treason, then there is treason at the foundation of the present movement.

If I had my way, there should not be a meeting in any county of the State. I am satisfied the military will have to take possession of this matter. Call it military despotism or not, it will have to be done.

In going to Jackson county I went on my own responsibility.

It is proper that I should state that I am raising a command for Confederate service, which has not yet been tendered to the War Department.

JESSE A. GLENN.

In the course of its comments on this letter, the Chronicle & Sentinel says:

"Gen. Glenn, in breaking up the meeting, has been guilty of an assumption of power unparalleled in any free government. He has trampled under foot the very right we are fighting to vindicate—the right of self government. He has no right, in his official capacity, to attend any meeting whatever. If he does not approve of the object of a meeting, he has the privilege of staying away. If the people pass treasonable resolutions, then it is time for the authorities to act in the matter. And it is the duty of the civil authorities to act in such cases—not the military. Gen. Glenn argues that it is disloyal for the people to meet and consult about matters which interest them. We do not know where he gets his authority for such an assertion. Every good government grants this privilege to the citizen. The privilege was carefully guarded in the old Constitution. It is declared to be an inviolable right in the Confederate Constitution. Even in England, a monarchial government, this right is held to be so sacred that when O'Connell was "agitating in Ireland,"—poor, down-trodden, "rebellious Ireland,"—the people were permitted peaceably to hold their "monster meetings," at which the policy of the government was boldly and unsparingly denounced and a redress of grievances demanded.

We are of the opinion that it is not disloyal for the people of Georgia to assemble in council whenever they have a mind to do so. If it is, the quicker they show their disloyalty the better. If matters have progressed that far, the people should know it at once—before it is too late to retrieve.

We have one word to say to the people of Georgia: Whenever you see fit to assemble in council do so. Let no threat of any military official intimidate you. It is a guaranteed constitutional privilege you have the perfect right to exercise. And if it be necessary for you to defend it, *do it.*"

The same paper notices, as follows, a meeting recently held at Thomasville, Georgia:

"We learn that a meeting was held in Thomasville, Ga., a few days since. We have not seen the proceedings. We understand, however, that among the resolutions passed was one plainly stating that it was impossible for President Davis and President Lincoln to settle our national troubles. Another spoke of the necessity of and advised the calling of a State Convention.

The meeting was a very large one.—Several speeches were made for and against the resolutions. Everything passed off quietly.

Brig. Gen. Glenn, who goes in for "demolishing" meetings of this kind, can see that he cannot crush out freedom of opinion in Georgia. The ball has commenced rolling, and all the force and all the patronage the administration can bring to bear, cannot stop it in its onward progress. Georgia is still a sovereign State. The people are the power. They are determined to be heard in the matter.—And, what is more, they will be!"

The Insane Asylum of North Carolina.—From the report of the accomplished Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina we cull some facts which will, no doubt, interest our readers.

On the 31st of October, 1862, there were in the Asylum 195 patients. Since that time there has been admitted 81. There are now in the institution 180, of whom 96 are males.

Of the 96 discharged or died within the last two years, 23 were recovered, and 48 died. The large number of deaths was caused by the extraordinary prevalence of diseases of a Typhoid type.

A number of admissions have been made from the army, and it is stated that the proper authorities are taking the necessary steps to establish in this State an Asylum for the insane soldiers of all the States.

Of the 276 patients under treatment within the last two years, it is noticeable that a large majority, 161, are unmarried, showing, thereby another advantage in the matrimonial state, and 21 widows are reported insane, while only 3 widowers are found in that unfortunate state, a fact which proves the greater constancy and devotion of the gentler sex.

The following table will show the forms of insanity under which the patients suffered:

Mania,	175	Dementia,	33
Epilepsy,	17	Imbecility	33
Melancholy,	9	Suicidal,	8
Puerperal,	1	Homicidal,	3

The causes of insanity have been various, and suggest sad reflections to a thoughtful mind. We notice disappointment in love, loss of husbands, (not of wives), of property of parents; of friends, of children, jealousy, pecuniary difficulties, hard study, use of opium, intemperance, disease, and as we feared, no less than sixteen have been deprived of reason by THE WAR.

Among the countless evils of this great strife, our noble Asylum is struggling to alleviate the sorrows of the unfortunate insane.—Although few other things may be saved from the wreck, all must pray that war shall not blast that

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening last Pembroke Woodward, aged 16 years son of A. J. Woodward, of this vicinity had his right arm fearfully shattered by an accidental discharge of his own gun. He was returning from gunning when his horse became frightened; and in changing the position of his gun, it was discharged and the whole load of 18 buck shot entered his arm. The wound is not considered mortal, though the main artery is cut, and he is doing as well as could be expected. This is another sad warning to youths using fire arms.—Fayetteville Observer

MARRIED:

In Salem, on the 31st January, by Rt. Rev. Geo. F Bahnson, Mr. MARTIN ROMINGER of Forsyth County, to Miss EMMA DAVIS, of this place.

New Advertisements.

Equity Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Yadkin, made at Fall Term, 1864, I shall sell on the premises, on

Saturday the 4th of March next,

a certain tract of Land lying on the Yadkin River, in the said county of Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hargrove and others, belonging to the heirs of Lewis Hall, deceased, containing about one hundred and ten acres.

Terms, nine months credit. Bond and good security required.

N. L. WILLIAMS, JR, C. M. E.
Jan. 1st, 1865. 39-tds.

BROKE JAIL.
$400 REWARD.

ON the night of the 19th inst., four prisoners confined in the Forsyth jail, effected their escape. Their names are as follows:—WM. WILLIARD, BENJAMIN WILLIARD, LEE WILLIARD, and ENOCH BROWN.

They were from Yadkin County, placed in this jail awaiting their trial for resisting the officer in arresting deserters and for being parties in the killing of two citizens some two years ago.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the four or $100 for each.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff Forsyth County.
Winston, Jan'y 20th, 1865.

To Hire.

TWO NEGRO GIRLS, 10 and 11 years old, for the ensuing year, for their victuals and clothes. For information, apply at this Office.
February 2d, 1865.

For Sale.

TWO NEW BEDSTEADS and an Iron plate STOVE, for provisions.—Enquire at
Jan. 26, tf. THIS OFFICE.

Dog Lost!

STRAYED or stolen, on Wednesday the 13th inst., a fine, young, large yellow dog (part Bull) with long tail and about a year old. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, and any information concerning him thankfully received at the PRESS OFFICE.

HORSE STOLEN!

STOLEN, on the night of the 17th instant, from my stable, in Forsyth County, 4 miles West of Salem, on the Shallowford road, a BAY MARE, white face, and white feet, about ten years old. She is in good order, and has harness marks, and one collar mark on right side; rough shod all round.

A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information concerning her.

A. S. WAGONER.
Jan. 18, 1865. 37-tf.

N. C. Bank Notes

WANTED, in exchange for Confederate Money. Apply at this Office.

The Bingham School.
A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY,

THE next session opens at Mebanesville, on the N. C. Rail Road, March 1st, 1865.
Address,
Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent,
Jan. 19, 1864.—6t. Oaks, N. C.

Furs, Furs Wanted.

I WISH TO PURCHASE 50,000 RABBIT Skins, also a quantity of Muskrat, Mink and Otter, for which I will pay the highest Cash price, or exchange for hats. I still continue the manufacture of hats, and would be glad to exchange for grain, or any kind of produce.

THOS. J. BONER.
January 5, 1865. 35-tf

YADKIN COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN JANUARY 11, 1865, with a full faculty.

A Military department, with peculiar advantages, will be connected with the College, directly under the superintendency of men of a military education. Terms reasonable.

Address REV. G. W. HEGE, A. M.
Jan. 2, 1865. 35-4t. President.

STAGE LINE
BETWEEN
Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6, a. m., and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday during the months of December, January and February. Good accommodations given, to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.
Dec. 8.—32-tf Stage Owners.

GOOD INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE.

MY STOCK, STAGES AND INTEREST in the Road between Salem and High Point, N. C. Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS,
Jan. 5. 35-4t. Salem, N. C.

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN WAUGHTOWN, formerly owned by Riley Jenkins. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, and all necessary out houses; a good garden and orchard of a variety of choice fruit trees.

R. F. LINVILLE.
Jan. 5, 1865. 35-tf.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 8th inst., a large BAY MARE, with one good eye, a small white spot on her forehead, and light mane and tail. Good conditioned and works any where, is about eight years old.

Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to me, shall receive the above reward; and $50 will be paid for any information so that I can get her. My address is Shady Grove Davidson County, N. C. JACOB WYER.
Dec. 22, 1864. 31-pd

SELL ME CORN
FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

NOTICE

TO LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, MERchants and Dealers of every description, Manufacturers, Millers, Tanners, Pedlers, Shoemakers, Hatters, &c., are respectfully requested to come forward register and pay specific taxes for the year 1865, and tax on sales for Quarter, ending 31st of Dec. 1864, within 20 days from this date, or double tax will be demanded, and a like sum for every thirty days.

WILL. FLYNT, Tax Collector.
Jan. 5th, 1865 (35tf) for 38th District, N. C.

NOTICE.

I would inform the public, generally, that my Terms in the future will be cash. Those indebted will please make payment.

W. P. DICKS, M. D.
Winston, Dec. 22nd 1864. 31-tf

THE
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!
GRAND LITERARY COMBINATION

"The Southern Field and Fireside,"
OF AUGUSTA, GA.,
AND
"The Illustrated Mercury,"
OF RALEIGH, N. C.,
Combined and continued under the old popular title of the
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "MERCURY" having purchased the "SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE," and finding it impossible to make arrangements which would insure a regular supply of paper, upon account of the irregularity and uncertainty of transportation for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE at Augusta, Ga., the same having to be supplied from the mills at Raleigh, N. C., have removed the FIELD AND FIRESIDE to Raleigh and combined these two leading Literary Journals. The MERCURY is therefore merged into the SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, and will be so published until the state of the country will justify a divergement, when both papers will be resumed and continued as heretofore. Subscribers to both journals will receive the paper to the full time of subscription without delay or interruption.

THE ENTIRE EDITORIAL and CONTRIBUTORIAL CORPS of both papers are retained upon the emerging journal. It is announced without fear of contradiction, that the extensive and Splendid Array of Contributing Talent now employed in writing for the FIELD AND FIRESIDE surpasses in genius, taste, ability, celebrity and numerical strength any combination or engagement ever before attained in the history of Periodical Literature of Europe or America.

TERMS:
One subscriber six months [illegible]
Eleven subscribers six months [illegible]
Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina

THE period for the publication of the Schedule of prices for [illegible] Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of a few changes shown below. The illness of Dr. Mordicai, depriving us of his services, we called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones, of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on this occasion.

Apples, dried,	good peeled, per bu [illegible]	[illegible] 00
do	unpeeled, per bushel, 28 lbs	3 50
Axes	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef	[illegible] net per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard	[illegible] 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	1 00
[illegible]	[illegible], per pound,	[illegible] 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs	5 00
do	shelled, sacks not included 56 lbs	[illegible] 00
Corn Meal	sack not included, per bu, [illegible]	[illegible] 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd wide, 3 yds to the lb	[illegible] 50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
do	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	37 50
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds,	[illegible] 75
Fodder,	baled per 100 pounds,	5 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hats,	wool, each,	[illegible] 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound	3 00
do	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1000 00
Horses	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs	[illegible] 00
do	Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton 2000 pounds	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeanes,	wool, domestic, per yd	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	[illegible] 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	[illegible] 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	[illegible] 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1000 00
do	2nd class, per head	800 00
do	ordinary, [illegible]	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled per 100 pounds	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled pr 100 lbs	[illegible] 50
do	baled per 100 lbs	[illegible] 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburg,	cotton, ¾ yd wide 7 oz to yard, per yard	1 50
do	cotton 1 yard wide 8 oz to the yard, per yard	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	[illegible]
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 38 pounds	[illegible] 50
do	unpeeled, per bush. of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 52
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	5 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	[illegible] 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound	40
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yd wide 4¼ yds to the pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast per bushel of 50 lbs	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	25 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	[illegible] 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	75
Ship stuff,	good per bushel of 37 lbs	[illegible] 40
Tea,	black per pound	5 00
do	green, per pound,	[illegible] 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, [illegible]	[illegible] 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 2	2 50
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	[illegible] 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	3 00
Whiskey,	manufactured, per gal.	[illegible] 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs	[illegible] 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
[illegible]	baled, [illegible]	[illegible]
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	[illegible] 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	[illegible] 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new	380 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	250 00
Yarn	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	[illegible] 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	8 00
Hire of four horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	16 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	26 00
Hire of six horse team, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	18 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horses, per day,	[illegible] 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practicable the producer should be allowed to retain a [illegible] part of their produce to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. [illegible] upon the farmers to [illegible] in their immediate front, as [illegible] which will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c. &c. The Commissioners would also recommend [illegible] universal and uniform, leaving [illegible].

"No officer, or agent shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employment."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on [illegible] unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to [illegible] Raleigh, North Carolina.

H. K. BURGWYN, [illegible] N. C.
(Signed) [illegible] Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.
WM. H. JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864.